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No. 21

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# Accidents in the Textile Industry in 1936\*

THE report of accident rates in the textile industry as published by the National Safety Council, Inc., contains many points which should be of interest to textile men and which are reprinted here:

#### Outstanding Facts About 1936 Experience

- 1. The textile industry averaged 6.90 for frequency and 0.46 for severity, according to reports from 144 mills whose employees worked 177,883,000 man-hours during the year. These rates are far below the corresponding averages of 13.57 and 1.64 for all industries.
- 2. The industry ranked third in frequency and fourth in severity in a list of 30 major industries.
- 3. The 1936 frequency rate decreased 16 per cent from 1935 in comparison with a reduction of only one per cent for all industries, and the severity rate dropped 19 per cent, while the average for all industries rose five per cent.
- 4. The 1936 frequency rate is 55 per cent below 1926, but the 1936 severity rate is 8 per cent higher. The progress of the industry in safety is less than in many other industries but, nevertheless, present rates are low.
- 5. Middle-sized mills had the best 1936 records, averaging 6.98 for frequency and 0.29 for severity.
- Middle-sized plants, also, made the largest reductions from 1935.
- 7. Silk and rayon mills had the lowest 1936 injury rates, averaging 3.53 for frequency and 0.07 for severity.
- 8. Cord and cordage manufacturers made the largest improvement in frequency in comparison with 1935, 40 per cent, and needle trades made the largest reduction in severity, 78 per cent.
- 9. Reports covering 64 fatalities and permanent partial disabilities occurring during the last three years show that the principal mechanical causes of such injuries are "hazardous arrangement" and "improper guarding." The principal personal causes on the basis of the same experience are "wrong attitude" followed by "lack of knowledge or skill."
- 10. The most important types of compensable accidents in the textile industry, according to state reports,

are "machinery" and "handling objects" which account for 54 per cent of all types.

11. The Clark Thread Company, Newark, N. J., holds the best known all-time no-injury record in the industry —6,792,695 man-hours.

#### Comparison With Other Industries

The showing of textile mills in comparison with other industries was better in 1936 than in 1935. In 1935 the industry ranked sixth among 30 major industries, both in frequency and severity; in 1936 these rankings advanced to third and fourth, respectively.

Few industries equalled the reductions in both injury rates from 1935 made by textile mills. The reduction in frequency brought this rate down to a new low level since 1926, and the decrease in severity considerably offsets increases in the previous two years. A continuation of the progress made during 1936, however, is necessary in order to equal the improvement in the experience of other industries.

| Industry                           | Frequency<br>1935<br>to<br>1936<br>% | Changes<br>1926<br>to<br>1936<br>% | Severity<br>1935<br>to<br>1936<br>% | Change<br>1926<br>to<br>1936<br>% |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TextileAll Industries              | -16<br>-1                            | -55<br>-61                         | -19<br>+ 5                          | + 8<br>-41                        |
| Chemical                           | - 8                                  | -66                                | +12                                 | -40                               |
| Tanning and Leather Paper and Pulp | $-26 \\ + 1$                         | -56<br>-64                         | $+20 \\ -22$                        | 0.0                               |
| Rubber                             | - 1                                  | -72                                | +21                                 | -62                               |

#### Experience By Type of Injury

The outstanding feature in the experience of the industry with different types of injuries is the increase in the frequency of fatalities since 1926. This accounts for the failure of the general severity rate to decrease because the improvement in the frequency and severity of other types of injuries has not been sufficient to overcome the sharp rise in the frequency of fatalities for which the time charge is 6,000 days.

|  | ET                                 | equency                                       | Severity                          |   |  |
|--|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Type of Injury Death and Perm. Total Perm. Partial Temporary | 1936<br>Rate<br>.03<br>.30<br>6.57 | Change<br>since 1926<br>+1393<br>- 53<br>- 56 | 1936<br>Rate<br>.18<br>.15<br>.13 | Change<br>since 1926<br>+1393<br>- 73<br>- 46 |  |
| Total  | 6.90                               | - 55  | .46                               | + 8   |  |

Small plants had the highest injury rates during 1936, as in previous years. Their improvement over 1935, on the other hand, exceeded the reductions made by the largest plants. Middle-sized units had the best 1936 records in all respects.

<sup>\*</sup>National Safety Council, Inc., Pamphlet.

| Size Group                                    | 1936<br>Frequency<br>Rate |                   | 1935-1936<br>Change in<br>Frequency |                   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Large Middle-sized Small *Covers cotton mills | 10.25                     | .45<br>.29<br>.49 | %<br>- 7<br>- 40<br>- 25            | -15<br>-86<br>-22 |

#### Experience in Various Types of Mills

Finishing mills had the highest frequency rates in the industry during 1936, averaging 8.99, and cordage manufacturers had the worst records in severity, averaging 1.46. These two branches of the industry, also, had the most unfavorable records in 1935. Silk and rayon mills, as usual, had the best 1936 record, averaging 3.53 for frequency and 0.07 for severity.

Reductions in injury rates from 1935 were general throughout the industry. Only needle trades and silk and rayon mills failed to show improvement in frequency; in severity, cord and cordage manufacturers and finishing mills had higher rates.

|                          | 1935-1936<br>Change in<br>Frequency |      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Entire Industry          | -16                                 | - 19 |
| Cord and Cordage Mfg.    | 40                                  | +108 |
| Not Otherwise Classified | -27                                 | + 9  |
| Cotton Mills             | -23                                 | - 58 |
| Finishing Mills          | -18                                 | 8    |
| Woolen Mills             | - 4                                 | - 24 |
| Silk and Rayon Mills     | +1                                  | - 59 |
| Needle Trades            | 149                                 | _ 78 |

#### Causes of Serious Accidents

During the last three years, companies having fatalities or permanent partial disabilities have been requested to make a special report on the circumstances involved in such injuries so that better information could be developed on the fundamental causes of serious accidents in the industry. Summary reports for the last three years have listed 181 serious injuries and 64 of these cases have been reported in detail. An analysis of the circumstances involved in these accidents discloses:

- 1. Operators of various types of mechanical equipment, such as twisters, weavers, speed tenders, and strippers, were involved involved in about three-fourths of all serious injuries. Laborers and maintenance employees also were often involved.
- .2. Machinery was easily the principal agency of injury. Twisting, garnetting, carding, looms and punchers were the principal types of machines.
- 3. Of the various types of accidents, "caught in or between" resulted in far more injuries than other types. Permanent injury to hands and fingers occurred particularly when caught in or between moving parts of machines and more serious injuries resulted when employees were caught in a confined space between a stationary object and a moving vehicle.

Falls of persons on the same level was the second important type of accident and falling, sliding, flying objects was the third.

4. The most important mechanical cause involved in serious injuries was "hazardous arrangement." Operators of winders, for example, were permitted to loop twine for convenience and speed and this unsafe method finally resulted in the loss of a finger. A well guarded machine took off the finger of an employee due to an unsafe method of cleaning parts in motion.

The removal of or lack of guards was also an important mechanical cause in serious injuries. A slitting attachment had been added to a cutting machine but no guard had been placed over the intermediate gear driving the slitter rider roll. An experience operator finally lost two fingers as the result of this oversight.

5. The principal personal causes in serious injuries were chance taking, disobedience of instructions and other wrong attitudes on the part of employees. The removal of guards in violation of orders is often reported. Disobedience of explicit instructions on how to perform duties were often violated. Although a new stripper was repeatedly warned about the hazards of cleaning the cylinders of a carding machine while in motion, he took another chance and lost one-third of the use of the right forearm.

#### Types of Accidents

The following table gives a percentage distribution of the cases (nearly all compensable) covered in recent one-year reports from Illinois, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These reports covered 224,661 injuries in all industries and 5,341 injuries in textile manufacturing.

|   | % in All  | % in<br>Textile |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| Type of Accident I                      | ndustries | Industry        |
| All types                               | 100.0     | 100.0           |
| Handling objects                        | 25.9      | 22.6            |
| Falls to a different level              | 8.7       | 7.7             |
| Falls to the same level                 | 9.5       | 10.1            |
| Machinery                               | 12.0      | 31.5            |
| Vehicles                                | 10.9      | 2.3             |
| Using hand tools                        | 7.6       | 5.8             |
| Falling objects                         | 0.7       | 3.2             |
| Stepping on or striking against objects |           | 7.7             |
| Electricity, explosives, heat           |           | 2.5             |
| Harmful substances                      | 2.1       | 2.9             |
| Other                                   | 5.4       | 3.7             |

#### Accident Problem and Method of Handling

In this problem we grant that a loom fixer reports to his superior with a badly inflamed right eye. He states that he was working on a loom the day before and he got something in his eye. He further states that a fellow worker got the object out of the eye by using a handkerchief. What should be done?

The foregoing should be done in the following order:

Investigation

- (a) Overseer should determine who removed object, how close were other employees at the time accident occurred—who were they? Did employee tell fellow workmen of accident? Was there any "horseplay?"
- (b) Overseer should determine exact spot where accident occurred. What loom number? Was employee working at front, rear, or end of loom? Was employee tending own equipment or was he "scotching" for a fellow employee? Is overhead paint scaling?
- (c) Overseer should determine exact hour that accident occurred. Was employee on duty? What about lighting? Was this during regular time that equipment is cleaned? Is overhead cleaned thoroughly regularly?
- (d) Overseer should determine if employee was doing any chipping, filing, or grinding in connection with repairs? Was anyone nearby doing any such work? Was this loom or nearby loom being blown-off? Was employee using air hose—is he in the habit of blowing lint off person and clothing with air hose?

(Continued on Page 34)

# Cut Filling At The Loom\*

UT filling is a fairly common defect in the operation of weaving and results from a large number of different causes. It is generally caused by faults at the loom, although it is sometimes the result of spinning or winding defects, which take the form of soft slubs in the filling, thin places and the filling being partially cut through at intervals along its length. Ordinarily, when the filling is cut during weaving, the filling stop motion operates to stop the loom and the weaver can then find the broken pick, adjust the cloth take-up motion and restart the loom without a blemish appearing in the fabric. Where the usual type of side filling fork motion is used, there is always the liability of the filling "catching-on" again before the stop motion comes into operation, and in such cases the loom will continue to weave, and broken and missed picks will show up in the finished cloth. In this article it is the intention of the writer to discuss the chief causes of filling cutting at the loom and to point out how these faults may be prevented or rectified and how cut filling may be kept well within reasonable limits.

#### **Defective Shuttles**

One of the chief causes of cut filling is defective shuttles and it is advisable to examine the shuttles in the first instance, when cutting occurs. The shuttles should be kept perfectly smooth and in good condition. Chipped and rough shuttles and warped and badly worn shuttles often result in filling cutting. The rough and chipped places should be filed and sand-papered until they are smooth and finished with an application of linseed oil. Worn shuttles should be trued up with a plane or in a special shuttle truing machine, for the importance of having a pair or set of shuttles of the same size, shape and weight cannot be over-emphasized. Shuttles which are excessively worn at the base should be scrapped, for in this case the shuttles will be too shallow and the cop will rub against the warp yarn and the shuttle race and result in the breakage of the filling. The grooves in the bottom and front of the shuttle should be well defined if filling cutting is to be avoided, otherwise the filling will be pressed between the shuttle and the face of the shuttle box. Further, as the shuttle wears along its base, the groove in the front of the shuttle gradually assumes a lower position in relation to the corresponding groove in the box front, and when these grooves are out of line the liability of the filling being "nipped" between the shuttle and the box front is greatly increased.

Faulty or improperly fitted shuttle tongues frequently cause filling cutting, and care should be taken to see that the tongue is of the correct length, that it lies in a central position in the shuttle, and that it is securely held by the tongue pin and spring. Where filling bobbins are used, particular care should be taken to prevent them getting damaged, for the filling will catch and be severed if the surface of the bobbin is rough or cracked, particularly at the end nearest to the shuttle eye. The filling is often cut at the shuttle eye and it is advisable to examine the

shuttle carefully at this point when cutting occurs. A cracked or broken eye, an obstruction in the eye or an eye out of correct position are among the more frequent causes of cut filling.

Much of the trouble and difficulty caused by cut filling would be prevented if overseers examined shuttles at regular and frequent intervals and if all weavers were instructed to notify overseers without delay of all shuttle defects, no matter how slight. If these are attended to in time the result will be less trouble for the overseer, a saving in replacement costs and the prevention of faults such as cut filling, and consequently less spoiled and substandard cloth.

In addition to defective shuttles, a wrong traverse of the shuttle is responsible for much cutting of the filling during weaving. If the shuttle lifts on entering the shuttle box or when it strikes the picker, the filling may get underneath or on top of the shuttle, with the result that it will be severed by the cutting action between the shuttle and some portion of the shuttle box. If the shuttle is not properly checked, i.e., if it is not brought to rest in a gradual manner, there is always the tendency for the filling to "balloon" and get trapped between the shuttle and the shuttle-box. When the shuttle is not running truly, cutting is almost certain to arise, sooner or later, and it behooves the weaver to be on the lookout and to inform the overseer as soon as this type of defect becomes evident.

There are several methods of discerning whether a shuttle is running truly, such as by carefully watching its traverse, by listening for any "clicking" of the shuttle against the box front, spindle stud, or box-back (where this is evident it is a sure indication that the shuttle is not traveling correctly), and by retaining one hand on the sley cap for a short period, during weaving, in order to feel the movement of the shuttle as it travels across the sley. If the shuttle race is not true to template, the box backs and reed not in proper alignment and at the correct angle or bevel in relation to the shuttle race, or the sley fittings not properly set, then the shuttle will not run truly. Other features which are conducive to true running shuttles are, good shuttles, a smooth action of the picking motion, the picking motion timed in conformity with the timing of the warp shedding, efficient shedding, and the avoidance of any obstruction which might deflect the shuttle from its true course.

#### Adjustment of Filling Fork

Another frequent cause of cut filling is a badly adjusted filling fork, and this is particularly the case when soft filling or filling of fine counts is being used. The fork goes too far through the grid or if the prongs of the fork contact with the bars of the grid, filling cutting is likely to result. Assuming the filling absent, the fork should be set so that the prongs just project through the grid, say ½ in., when the sley is in its most forward position. The prongs should not under any circumstances touch the

# Activities of the Textile Foundation\*

#### By Stuart W. Cramer

THE Textile Foundation which, as you know, was organized for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry, its allied branches, and including that of production of raw materials, has been operating for close to six years. I am happy to be able to report that each year our objectives have been brought into fuller accomplishment.

The seventh year of the Foundation's operations showed further extension of its objectives, and a larger recognition and use of the results of its research, by the different branches of the textile industry.

Following is a list of the principal projects under way during the year:

Textile Waste Treatment and Recovery. Following a survey of present knowledge concerning the treatment and disposal of waste waters produced in the textile industries made by John C. Geyer and William A. Perry, of the University of North Carolina, in co-operation with Dr. H. G. Baity, Dean of Engineering, and an advisory committee, a 118-page report which included a comprehensive bibliography, was published, and 1,400 copies were distributed.

Warp Sizing. Work in co-operation with the United States Institute for Textile Research was continued and extended, and progress reports distributed periodically.

Flax: Experimental Studies in Growing, Decorticating. Chemical Degumming, and Manufacture into Yarns and Papers. The report was completed and over a thousand copies distributed.

Improvement in Grade and Staple of Cotton Production. Analysis has been completed of one season's data for 16 varieties of cotton grown at one or more places in each of ten States by the Bureau of Plant Industry, cooperating with State Experiment Stations with funds in part furnished by the Foundation. These data indicate that variety is more important in determining staple length and quality than any other single factor. This work is now in its third year and is being pushed as much as conditions permit.

Rayon Creping. In co-operation with the Thowsters Institute and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, research work was launched, and the study divided into four principal parts, namely: (1) Measurement of tension; (2) detailed testing and sampling; (3) determination of the effect of variations of all factors affecting crepe; (4) determination of effect of dyeing and finishing. Excellent progress has been made but the completion of the project will require another year or more.

Fundamental Study of Vat Printing Pastes: (1) Effect of Oxidizing and Reducing Agents on Wool and Chemis-

try of Wool Fibres; (2) Quantitative Determination of Fibres in Mixtures; (3) Determination of Oil, Soap and Other Extraneous Materials in Wool (4). Under the direction of the research committee for the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, a group of research fellows continued work on these problems with the following results:

- (1) Many new phases of this project have been developed and progress printed and well distributed. Additional laboratory facilities at Brown University were made available through financial co-operation of a number of textile firms.
- (2) Research workers at the National Bureau of Standards have made good progress. The trade supplemented this Foundation grant with contributions amounting to \$5,400. Seven reports were in preparation and four were published.
- (3) As a result of this research an entirely new method has been worked out in determining the percentage of wool in a mixture of fibres. This method makes it possible to determine the percentage of wool in a mixture with silk more conveniently and accurately than heretofore. A report has been made and printed.
- (4) Laboratory and field work continued and has yielded certain conclusions which have already proved of distinct value to textile processors. For some time it has been known that the nature of the accompanying substances of wool fibres has not been satisfactorily determined and progress has been made in defining these substances.

Factors in the Drawing Processes Contributing to Uniformity and Tensile Strength of Spun Cotton Yarn. Technical research is being continued at Georgi aSchool of Technology.

Text material on four textile operations was in preparation under the direction of H. H. Willis, Dean of the Textile School at Clemson, South Carolina. At the end of the year, the degree of completion was: Course on Picking, 80%; Roving Frames, 80% Spinning, 60%; Combers, 40%.

#### New Projects

There follows a list of new projects launched during the year under review:

Production and Distribution Organization in the Textile Industry. A study in trends in the organization of production and distribution in the textile industries was authorized, and in co-operation with the Economic Research Committee of the United States Institute for Textile Research and a number of textile association executives, the work is being done by members of the staff of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the

(Continued on Page 28)

<sup>\*</sup>Report presented at meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Washington, D. C.



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#### Cut Filling At The Loom

(Continued from Page 5)

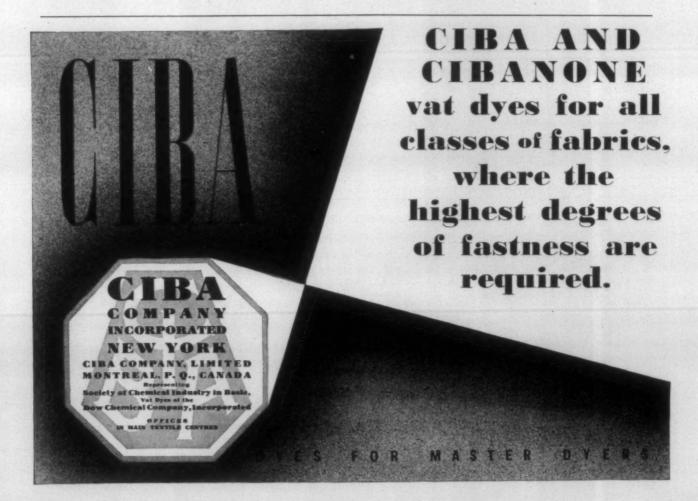
bars of the grid. The fork should be set at such a height that it will not touch the bottom of the grid or the sley when the hook end of the fork is raised but should be low enough for the filling to effect the necessary action on the fork prongs. It is essential that the fork prongs occupy a perpendicular position corresponding to that of the grid and that the prongs remain parallel to the grid bars throughout their action. Much trouble results from the fork prongs not occupying a perpendicular position and this fault is caused by bent prongs, crookedly bored pin holes in the forks, and badly set fork holders.

Filling cutting is sometimes caused by the selvage threads being drawn through the heddles or reed wrongly, and by too many ends being drawn together through the heddle eyes or the reed dents at the selvage. Cramping of the selvage yarns, together with uneven or badly timed shedding, will often result in cut filling, especially when the selvage yarns are strong and the filling very fine or soft. Worn reeds wires at the selvage will also cause filling cutting, especially if the temples do not hold the cloth fell to the full width of the warp yarn in the reed. Faulty setting of the temples will also cause filling cutting. If the temples are set so that they touch the reed there is always the liability of the filling becoming trapped and severed between the reed and the temple, while if the temples are too far away from the reed there is a

tendency for the reed wires at the selvage to exert a cutting action on the filling when the beat up takes place. If the crank arms are slack or the crank or crank bearings are badly worn, the liability of the filling being nipped between the temple and the reed is greatly increased.

## Textile Exhibits Demonstrate Synthetic Fiber Developments

Paris.—Enapi, an organization which is promoting the work of Italian artists, is responsible for many of the textile exhibits which demonstrate the development of synthetic fibers. Visitors are impressed by curtains of shiny white cord yarns which have been brushed up to look woolly, and in the exhibits are hand-knitted sweaters of Lanital, near wool yarn, and samples of cloths made from Cisalfa, a synthetic created for wool looms. In the upholstery fabric displays many suggesting themselves for modern furniture, being rustic, coarse and rough surfaced with wool or cotton aspect. In contrast are luxury hangings developed from the antique metal brocades for which Italy was famous in the Cinquequento, but thoroughly modernized. They use a silvery, lustrous rayon thread to replace the metal, and mat yarns for the body of the cloths, the designs being light and distinguished in cloky relief on plain grounds. The textile exhibits define the percentages of hemp, rayon, Lanital, cotton and wool used in their construction.





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011-23

GENERAL ELECTRIC

#### Analysis of X-Ray Diffraction Patterns of Raw Cotton Fiber

RAY technique, as used in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to study the invisible structure of cotton fibers, may become a practical tool for assistance in determining cotton quality and of interest to cotton classification and standardization.

Experiments are being carried out by the Bureaus of Plant Industry and Agricultural Economics co-operating, to determine the relation of the X-ray diffraction patterns to the strength and certain other physical properties of raw cotton fibers. Preliminary results indicate that the tensile strength of cotton is related to the internal structure of the fibers. The internal structure, however, is not visible to the unavoided eye, nor can it be fully observed by the use of the best microscopes.

Cotton fibers are composed principally of cellulose—and cellulose, as formed by nature, consists of long thread-like units, each of which may be compared with the individual strips or boards in a tongued and grooved floor. These long narrow units may lie parallel with each other, thus forming a compact structure, or they may lie across each other like the twigs and branches of a brush heap. Collectively, they may lie approximately parallel with the axis of the fiber, or at some definite angle to it.

By means of X-rays, it is possible to determine the general arrangement of the cellulose crystallites in relation to the axis of the fiber, which in turn gives a measure of certain physical properties of the fiber. The X-ray patterns obtained from weak cotton fibers can be distinguished from those of strong fibers by visual inspection. However, where the differences in strength are not pronounced, it becomes difficult to distinguish the patterns visually and it is then necessary to use an instrument to measure them. This is also true when it is desired to know quantitatively the difference in strength between two or more samples of cotton.

Recent advancements in physical science make it possible to construct relatively accurate instruments for measuring the density of photographic films and a densitometer utilizing a photo-electric cell has been adapted to the measurement of X-ray diffraction patterns of cotton fibers. Once the relative density of the different parts of the pattern is known, it is possible to evaluate the pattern within reasonable limits, in terms of the strength of the cotton.

This method is fairly rapid and if it should prove to be sufficiently precise, those companies interested in the purchase of cotton for a definite purpose, as, for example, in the tire industry where the strength is of great importance, may be able to determine within a short time the approximate strength of the fiber without running elaborate spinning tests on it. It is not intended that this method should supplant the present method of classifying cotton, but that it might be an auxiliary to it in highly specialized cases.

The method may also be used to study the structure and development of plant cell walls. When the structure of fiber cell walls is thoroughly known, cotton breeders may be able to produce cottons having the desired type of fiber.

#### Rayon Shipments Show No Decrease

Rayon yarn shipments showed no decline during June, according to leading factors in the market. They reported that deliveries to mills during that month were approximately the same as during May, despite the curtailment programs put into effect by a number of different mills. Producers reported that any easing up in pressure for yarn delivery on the part of one customer merely made it possible to meet more fully the needs of another.

Books were opened for orders for September delivery by the majority of producers with no change in prices.. One company with a shorter selling period opened books for August. Advance inquiries for yarn for September indicated that the shortage of desired counts will continue acute during that month and probably for the rest of the current year.

End-of-month stocks in producers' hands continued subnormal, it having been impossible to begin to accumulate any sort of a reserve in preparation for normal heavy September buying. Stocks of knitting yarns are said to be exceptionally small, despite the slow spring business in rayon underwear.

Should there be any sizeable buying of fall rayon underwear lines in the near future the shortage of yarns suitable for the manufacture of tubing would be acute. Two large plants producing knitting yarns continue closed down by labor troubles and even should it be possible to resume production this month, it would take at least five weeks to get them running at capacity again.

Demand for rayon staple fiber, as well as for filament rayon yarns, continues heavy. Cotton mills are reported to be the chief buyers at the present time, it being a between-seasons period for the woolen and worsted manufacturers.

# Rayon Pulp From Reeds Reported Patented in Japan

Washington.—A process for the manufacture of rayon pulp from reeds is reported to have just been patented by a chemical laboratory in Tokyo. Assistant American Trade Commissioner Carl H. Boehringer, Tokyo, has just reported to the Department of Commerce.

The reeds are first boiled in water at a temperature of from 120 to 170 degrees centigrade and all water and waste liquids are then drained from the boiler and sulphite or bisulphite of magnesium is added to the fibrous emulsion in the boiler. After stirring the mixture magnesium oxide or basic magnesium carbonate is added in order to neutralize the free sulphurous acid, the report states.

The resultant product is boiled again for a few hours and the crude pulp thus made available is bleached and processed by hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acids, it was stated.

It is reported that the process will be used by a cotton spinning company in its reed pulp plant in northern Manchuria "Manchukuo" and will utilize reeds grown in North China and Manchuria, according to the report.



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#### FOR COTTON PRINTERS:

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> ALIZARENE YELLOW R for reddish orange shades

ALIZARENE YELLOW G. N. for a fast lemon shade

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#### Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Reply To "Harness"

(Wants Harness Data)

Editor:

Most people would weave 64 ends per inch cloth in a 30 reed—that is, 30 dents per inch reeded two per dent. The most common practice would be to use harness with 30 heddles to the inch spread on 38½ inches. You would use on each 1140 heddles for ground plus 12 heddles carrying two threads each for selvages.

A second consideration is that the yarn would most probably come off a loom beam with 40 inches between the heads. In this case some weavers would use a little wider set harness possibly 29¾ to help preserve the slant from 40 inches at loom beam to 38 4/10 in the reed.

C. M. J.

#### How To Prevent Oil Spots?

Editor:

Will some overseer tell me what is the best way to prevent oil from the sand roll bearing running down and getting on the ends of the roll of cloth on the loom?

"TROUBLED."

#### Reply To "Shuttlecost"

(Wants Loom Settings for Least Wear on Shuttles)

Editor:

"Shuttlecost," you may get many replies, for your question is an interesting one.

Take a new and unused reed, one that will fill the whole reed space of the lay.

Clean out the slot so that the reed will fit in nicely, put on reed cap and make it fit snug from one end to the other.

Take a reed square and make sure that the reed is at perfect right angle to the race board all the way across.

Now with a good straight edge (not a questionable one) put the race plate in exact line with the race board at both ends.

Leave the binders out while you align the back box plates to the reed, file and cross file any rough spots on any part of the boxes where the shuttle will touch top, bottom or sides.

Be sure that binders and front box plates are covered well.

Tighten swords and foot motions to rocker shaft.

Put on pickers and be sure that the shuttle is in contact with the race plate and does not rise up at any point, have point of shuttle to go straight into the hole in the picker, and don't make that hole too large.

Set the parallel so that the picker will neither rise nor fall the least bit when traveling from the end of box to the bumper (not check strap).

Set the harness with each shed as near the race board as possible without touching or rubbing.

Raise the hang strap on the picker stick so that the long lug will be slightly higher than the short lug, and regulate the power by the pick arm or by grinding the pick point, use only enough power to run the loom without tipping off.

The above are the main points. With the smaller things you are no doubt familiar.

GEO. W. C. CHAPMAN.

#### Wants System for Replacing Long Draft Aprons

Editor:

After my steel rollers are cleaned each time I find that many of the aprons have been replaced in such a way that they revolve in the wrong direction and soon pull apart at the seam (I have the Casablancas system of long draft). The trouble does not come up on the new aprons that are put on, because the direction of rotation is marked on them, but on the old aprons that are replaced (because they are not worn out) this mark is often not visible and the cleaners get about as many of them on wrong as they get on right. If any of your readers have had this trouble and found a remedy I would like to hear from them.

"CLEANER."

#### Answer To "Manager"

(What To Do With Carder)

Editor:

This man has evidently forgotten that drafts are multiplied and not added. I believe he should go to a simpler machine than the card to study drafts. Also in figuring cards he must take his waste out of amount up at back in order to prove his draft. That is, he could have checked his drafting figures by means of what he put in at back and what come off at front.

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Is a Continuous Job

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DRAPER CORPORATION

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# Personal News

E. C. Williams, of Great Falls, S. C., is now second hand of night weaving, Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Brown has been promoted from the laboratory to paymaster, Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

E. C. Powers has been elected president of the Greenville (S. C.) Cotton Association.

William J. Vereen, prominent textile executive of Moultrie, Ga., has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga.

Edwin H. Arnold has been elected first vice-president and treasurer of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., to succeed the late Edward M. Johnson.

R. W. Sheehan, overseer of dyeing at the Bibb City Plant of Bibb Manufacturing Company, recently won a \$250 award presented by the company for research and cost reduction.

R. A. Littlejohn has resigned his position as head of the weaving department of the Gayle plant of the Springs Cotton Mills at Chester, S. C., and has accepted a similar position with the Opelika Mills at Opelika, Ala., a mill he was formerly associated with in a similar capacity.

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## OBITUARY

#### J. HARRY BUNN

Henderson, N. C.—J. Harry Bunn, 59, superintendent of the Henderson Cotton Mills and an outstanding citizen, died July 14th less than an hour after he suffered a heart attack at his office at North Henderson.

He had not been ill and had never had any ailment of the heart, so far as was known. Members of the family said he appeared in good health and good spirits when at home for lunch.

Mr. Bunn was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, November 19, 1877, but came to Henderson with his parents when he was less than a year old and had lived here since. After completing his education, he became affiliated with the Henderson Mills Company and climbed to the office of superintendent, which he had held some 25 or 30 years.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Henderson and for years had been a member of the board of deacons. He was also active in the Henderson Kiwanis Club.

#### GUY L. MELCHOR, JR.

Atlanta, Ga.—Guy L. Melchor, Jr., who represented Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company in the Georgia territory, died June 25th. Mr. Melchor, who was a son of Guy L. Melchor, Sr., Southern manager of Howard Bros., had an extensive acquaintance and a host of friends among the mill men in his territory. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

#### Cotton Exports Decline

Washington.—The Agriculture Department reported that United States exports of cotton have declined this season although world trade in cotton expanded sharply.

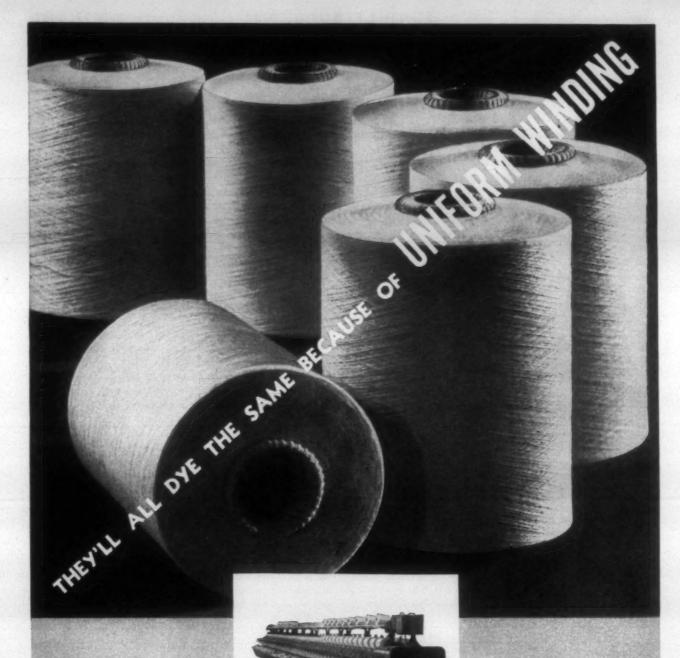
A department survey showed 10,271,000 bales of cotton in international trade for the first nine months of this season compared with 8,159,000 bales in the same period last season and 9,831,000 bales two seasons ago.

United States exports for the nine months were given as 4,985,000 bales. This is 439,000 bales or 8 per cent under last season and 2,106,000 bales or 30 per cent under the ten-year average from 1923-24 to 1932-33.

The period covered in the survey is from August through April.

The United States exports represent 48 per cent of the world trade as compared with a ten-year average of 67 per cent.

The survey showed Japan was chief outlet for American cotton, taking 1,410,000 bales or 28 per cent of total exports. This was larger than recent seasons or the long-time average. British markets took 1,068,000 bales against 1,210,000 last season. Canada took 233,000 bales, a peak figure, and exports to France, Sweden and the Netherlands, importing countries were smaller.



The Foster Model 102 Winder revolves the packages with a smooth, highly polished drum. This means that the surface speed of the packages is the same at all stages of the winding operation. Uniform winding speed in turn means uniform tension and therefore uniform package density.

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**FOSTER MODEL 102** 

FOR WINDING

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## 4,400,000 Bales American Cotton Carryover

Washington, D. C.—A carryover of about 4,400,000 bales of American cotton in the United States on July 31st estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This will be about 1,000,000 bales less than the carryover on the corresponding date last year.

Cotton mill activity in the United States was reported as continuing "very high," despite the gradually declining tendency in May and the first half of June. New orders were said to have been running behind mill output since the middle of March.

Maintenance of a "high degree of activity" among the cotton textile industries in foreign countries was reported, although "the outlook is somewhat uncertain in England, France and Japan." But Italian mills, the bureau said, are "more than holding the improvement shown during the past few months."

World cotton production in 1936-37 was tentatively estimated at 30,900,000 bales, of which the foreign production is placed at 18,500,000. Both figures are record highs, the bureau said.

The bureau explained that the expected carryover of cotton in trade channels in the United States is about the same as the average carryover in the five years ended 1929-30. But in these five years, domestic consumption plus exports annually averaged about 15,000,000 bales, or nearly 2,000,000 more than the anticipated total for the 1936-37 season.

#### 20,000 Acres of Sea Island Cotton Growing

Revival of the Sea Island cotton industry in the deep South was assured recently as agricultural officials in Georgia and Florida estimated planting this season for both States at approximately 20,000 acres.

Stiles Martin, Georgia Agricultural Department statistician, estimated that approximately 4,500 acres of long-staple cotton were under cultivation in Georgia this season.

Nathan Mayo, Agriculture Commissioner of Florida, said more than 15,000 acres of Sea Island cotton were growing in his State.

Current acreage is preponderant when compared with acreage of only a few years ago when the sea island variety was virtually wiped out by boll weevils.

Sea island production began dropping in 1918 when the crop for the season was 90,000 bales. Continued weevil attacks cut production to a mere nine bales by 1928.

Gradual perfection of an early-maturing plant which ripened before weevils became prevalent gave impetus to a revival of sea island growing in 1934. The comeback started with production of fifteen bales (total for Georgia and Florida) in 1934. Production in 1936 increased to 1,086 bales.

With a revival well started, the Federal Government, working with Georgia and Florida State entomologists, began helping in sea island experiments and perfection of boll weevil poisons designed to aid further the growth of the valuable long staple.

The WPA has accepted a project in Georgia's Lowndes County where demonstrations of new boll weevil poisoning methods are being conducted.

Georgia's present sea island area extends from Savannah to Valdosta, the south Georgia town that, at one time, was the largest sea island market in the world.

Under the direction of Manning Yeomans, Georgia State entomologist, experimental growth of sea island is being conducted at the Georgia State College for Negroes at Thunderbolt, near Savannah. Experimental work also is being done in McIntosh County.

Mr. Yeomans said he hoped scientists aiding reconstruction of sea island production would be able to develop a variety that would produce a long, strong and uniform staple.

Financial prospects for the current season are good, even though the acreage is small. Some officials predicted the price would range between 37 and 40 cents per pound. Sea island commands top level prices because of its superior weaving and manufacturing qualities. Its long fibers also are stronger than short staple fibers.

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

# Mill News Items KET

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Secretary of State issued a charter July 19th to Spartan Hosiery Mills of Spartanburg, capitalized at \$10,000, with William F. Lancaster listed as president and secretary, Victor M. Montgomery as vice-president, and Armstron Coleman, secretary.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Gastonia Mill Supply Company is establishing a branch sales office in Charlotte, according to an announcement by company executives.

I. L. Arden has been named branch manager and has obtained temporary quarters at 804 Independence Building.

HICKORY, N. C.—Hickory Knitting M.Ils, Inc., of Hickory, which will make all kinds of hosiery, obtained a charter July 19th from Thad Eure, Secretary of State.

The firm has \$300,000 authorized capital with \$15,000 stock subscribed by C. V. Cline, Jr., J. Lee Cline and Mary L. Cline, all of Hickory.

Greenwood, S. C.—Panola Mills of Greenwood, a new \$200,000 corporation, has received a charter from Secretary of State William P. Blackwell to manufacture cotton, wool, rayon or silk goods of every kind and description. Officers are: J. P. Abney, president-treasurer; L. E. Foster, vice-president; J.; E. Burnside, secretary.

CHERRYVILLE, N. C.—Plans are being drawn by Charles C. Hook and Walter W. Hook, of the Commercial Bank Building at Charlotte, N. C., for a community clubhouse for the Carlton Yarn Mills. This building will contain a large auditorium, library, game rooms and other facilities. The cost of the building has not been announced.

PORTERDALE, GA.—Plans have been made known for an addition to the local plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company. The improvement and renovation program will include the present building, with the installation of new equipment.

Q. R. Nolen, of Macon, is the engineer, and it is understood that the cost of work will be around \$100,000.

Summit, Miss.—The Summit Textile Corporation, Summit, has cleared through the Corporation and Securities Commission 100,000 shares of non-par value common stock, 50,000 Class "A" non-par value and 50,000 Class "B," also non-par value. Both classes of stock participate equally in assets and dividends share and share alike. The Class "B" non-par value stock is to be exchanged for stock held by the present stockholders. Twenty-five thousand shares Class "A" stock has been sold through an investment house and the balance of 25,000 is to be held in treasury for future financing if and when necessary. The Class B stock is voting stock and has the right to participate in the management and affairs of the corporation.

# Houghton's

Without exception, wherever Houghton's new cotton warp sizes have been tested, sizing costs have been reduced from 25% to 75%. Consider what this can mean!

And, further, an increase in weave-room production—as much as 3%—is reported, because these sizes make warps stronger, reduce shedding or sticking to cylinders, permit the yarn to split freely as it passes over the lease bar.

There's no reason why you should not enjoy the advantages many mills are now getting from Houghton's Warp Sizes. Write us, or ask the Houghton Man for a demonstration.

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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#### Shall there be Fair Umpires?

ITH so many inflammatory statements in the public press, relative to the conflict between labor and capital, it may not be amiss to stop and offer a brief analysis.

The conflict between those who employ and those who are employed is as old as the history of man, and the progress attained thus far has been ultimately guided and effected by sensible and honest thinking upon the part of the public.

Much social and economic progress, or even religious progress has been attained through the same route. That force, the ultimate decision of the public mind, has been the dominating factor in practically every advancement of mankind. In our great social life there have been conflicting philosophies and much of the influence of ignorance. When two schools of philosophy meet, weighted down with error on each side because of ignorance, there is bound to be a clash which can only be settled by fair and honest consideration. When that consideration is directed by intelligence rather than prejudice, advancement and peace should follow.

If it were possible for two schools of philosophy to meet in conflict and granted, for the sake of argument, one of the schools was completely correct in its thinking, it is quite possible that in the other school there would be so much ignorance and prejudice that the conflict would continue.

The social evolution of mankind has not taken place within the last few years. It has been one of long struggle, manifesting itself in the legislation of the last century. Again accentuating itself during the Presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and the present administration.

This inner urge of what has been termed the unfavored class has been struggling for its rights and recognition. It has not been confined to the laboring class alone, it has also been confined to small farmers, small merchants and small business men.

President Wilson, according to many, was the first real progressive Democratic American President who had ideals and a vision capable of dealing with this situation. He believed in individual competition. He also believed in the betterment and improvement of all types of people. He appreciated the fact that fairness is the very dominant factor in the amelioration of conditions and that conflict could not be avoided.

Therefore, he conceived the idea that if conflict is inevitable the most reasonable method of dealing with this conflict is to set up umpires and establish rules and regulations so that the combatants would fight fairly. To this end he established the Federal Reserve System for the control of the flow of money that it might not be congested and that certain areas might not be deprived of their monetary rights. He did not say that there shall not be combinations of business because he realized that under certain conditions perhaps combinations were necessary, hence the passage of the Clayton Act to establish an umpire and rules by which business units could unite and conduct their business.

He established the Federal Trade Commission in order that rules for the conduct of business could be promulgated in an earnest endeavor to establish fair trade practices.

In brief, it seems to have been the policy of President Wilson to establish fair umpires and fair rules so that, when these clashing philosophies engaged in combat, they could be carried on with social progress and political intelligence, with justice and fairness and that when umpires decision had finally adjusted the conflict a more progressively social and economic order would obtain.

In contrast with the Wilsonian policy, we now

bring forth what seems to us to be the weakness of the present administration. Conflict still obtains, the inner urge for the social betterment of mankind is still active. The whole Wilsonian policy seems to us to have been changed and now there exists no fair umpire and no just rules by which the combatants can govern themselves.

The Wagner Act, the Black-Connery Bill, the proposed bill to pack the Supreme Court and many other regulations promulgated by this administration are evidences of the bias of the umpire and the unfairness of the rules. It seems to us rather evident that the present administration, in a large measure, has forgotten the great principles which have directed this nation from obscurity into one of world prominence. It seems to have forgotten that our great American citizenship has boasted of the fairness with which its National Congress has worked out the rules and regulations for the conduct of its citizenship. It seems to have forgotten that America is a great nation and that all of its citizens, regardless of peace or economic distress, must be deart with fairly and that the rules and regulations by which its citizens must conduct themselves should be of the type that will bring unanimity of ideals and purposes and action and not a nation of conflicting classes actuated by prejudice and intolerance and hatreds.

This editorial is an appeal to our National Government, to our State officers, to the great American public that they shall demand that, in any social and economic conflict, there shall always be a fair umpire and that rules and regulations governing conflict shall be fair and just to both sides.

#### Did Not Like "Down the River"

T is very apparent that the employees of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., and Bennettsville, S. C., did not like that "down the river" country into which they were sold by D. K. McColl.

The employees had asked for an increase of 15 per cent in wages and there are many indications that their demands were not unreasonable.

The C. I. O. representatives persuaded the employees to sign blanket "power of attorney" and when the C. I. O. organizers, Roy Lawrence and Christopher, went into a conference with Mr. McColl they shut the door in the faces of the employees.

When the conference was over they found that they were to receive less wages than they had

requested but were to submit to having 25 cents per week deducted from their pay envelope and handed to the organization represented by Lawrence and Christopher and every new employee who did not agree to same, at the end of thirty days, was to be discharged.

There were two parties to the conference or is now generally regarded as "the trade," D. K. McColl representing his mills and Lawrence and Christopher representing the C. I. O.

D. K. McColl emerged with a considerable saving in wages over what the employees desired and Lawrence and Christopher emerged with the assurance that the mills would get \$1,100.00 per month out of the employees' pay envelopes.

The employees appeared to have been "sold down the river" by both sides, but we had the idea that they would not submit very long.

A report states that a group of the employees have applied for and received an injunction which forbids the Marlboro Mills from taking union dues from their pay envelope.

The Wagner Law forbids an employer to give assistance to any union and it seems to us that taking \$1,100.00 per month of employees' envelopes and giving same to the C. I. O. is right much assistance.

The employees of the Marlboro Mills were in our opinion sold "down the river" by D. K. Mc-Coll and the C. I. O. representatives who demanded the right to trade for them but we never did believe that they would be content to stay "down the river."

There is too much of an inherited love of freedom in the veins of the mill employees of the South for them to very long bear any unjust yoke which is placed upon their necks.

#### More Foreign Cotton Acreage

REPORTS from Shanghai to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in the Chinese cotton acreage and say that this could produce a crop of 4,000,000 bales and would place China as a rival to India as the world's second largest cotton producer.

This indicated increase in cotton acreage followed a report from Egypt showing an increase there and the United States estimate of 10.4 per cent additional acreage.

The cotton crop is not yet made, but the foundation has been laid for a material increase in world production.



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Other Special Features-Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

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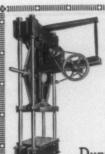
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# Mill News Items

CAMDEN, S. C .- Hermitage Cotton Mill has put in new floors, built a new mixing room, new supply room, new cloth storage rooms, and will put in 100 X Model looms soon in place of discarded old models.

KERSHAW, S. C.—The Rock Hill Lumber Company, of Rock Hill, S. C., has begun the construction of 17 dwellings for the local unit of the Springs Cotton Mills. Sixteen of these homes are of three, four and five-room type, while the other is a larger dwelling for one of the

BESSEMER CITY, N. C .- Osage Manufacturing Company announces the erection of a three-story addition, 56 x187 feet, 5,016 additional spindles and 103 additional looms, 84 of which are for dobby work, have been installed and most of them are now running. This addition gives Osage a total of 21,285 spindles and 491 looms. A. F. Briggs has been superintendent 17 years.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C .- Phenix Mill No. 1 has a wide-awake Booster Club that does things. Every summer they take a trip to some interesting place for vacation. Last week, the club, 70 strong, went to Washington, D. C. The party included all the overseers, second hands, section men and other club members. L. A. Hamrick, secretary, and C. G. White, superintendent, were in the jolly party, which returned Friday, July 9th.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.-Work is going forward at the newly-organized Smithfield Hosiery Mills, installing the machines and auxiliary machinery for the operation of the mills. The new concern has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000.

The following officers have been elected: H. B. Morrow, president; R. R. Holt, vice-president, and Allan Mimms, secretary and treasurer. Charles J. Boland will be general manager and superintendent. He was formerly of Burlington, N. C., and is an experienced manufacturer.

Rossville, Ga.—Stockholders approved by a "substantial majority" a reorganization plan which will enable the Richmond Hosiery Mills to refinance the \$411,000 bonded debt with a ten-year extension at a lower rate of interest.

The reorganization will call in all the present stock and issue new shares of common and preferred stock at no par value. They plan a ten-year extension on the \$411,-000 bonds remaining outstanding of an original issue of \$800,000 and for the issue of new stock to be used in retiring the present outstanding shares.

There will be no change in officers or directors, nor will it provide additional working capital. In securing the extension of the bonds, it became necessary to reorganize the capital structure. Under the plan, losses sustained during the depression would be reflected in writing down the capitalization.

# Mill News Items

ROSSVILLE, GA.—An official of the Peerless Woolen Mills announced that the 1,500 operatives of the mills will receive one week's extra pay as a bonus. This bonus will call for the distribution of \$30,000 to \$35,000.

This extra payment is the first since January, when the operatives received a 10 per cent bonus, which was described as in reality a pay increase.

In announcing the bonus, this official stated that the bonus to be paid represents a division of the profits of the big Peerless Woolen Mills with the operatives. These mills in the past have distributed several bonuses to the operatives.

FIELDALE, VA.—Ten dwellings have been under construction here by the Fieldale Development Corporation on property purchased from Marshall Field & Co., to be used by the operatives of this textile concern as additional housing facilities for the additional operatives which will be necessary upon the completion of an addition to the unit of the company, the Fieldale Mills.

As soon as these 10 homes have been completed, 10 or 15 more will be erected later in the year. The Fieldale Development Corporation was organized for the purpose of constructing 50 or more dwellings in this new development.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Employment at the Birmingham Textile Company, at North Birmingham, will be increased to about 450 persons by the end of July, President Charles A. Jones, Jr., stated. The mill started operations April 5th and now employs about 250 persons.

Arrangements already have been made for additional

Formerly operated by the Selma Manufacturing Company, the mill was owned by the General Securities Corporation, which now is handling mill operations under the name of the Birmingham Textile Company.

The Selma Manufacturing Company has transferred its operations to Montgomery.

HOMESTEAD, N. C.-In accordance with a motion filed by District Attorney Carlisle W. Higgins and Assistant District Attorney Bryce R. Holt in United States District Court in Charlotte June 14th Judge Johnson J. Hayes signed an order dismissing the action of Leaksville Woolen Mills, incorporated, against Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Robertson.

In this suit the plaintiff was undertaking to recover cotton processing and floor stock taxes in the sum of \$87,979.95 which had been paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The government's motion for dismissal was based upon a decision by the United States Supreme Court upholding as valid a Congressional act which prohibits individuals, partnerships or corporations from maintaining such an action against the Collector of Internal Revenue, the proper party defendant, under the new statute, being the government itself.

## ROUND BELTING by CHARLOTTE Higher Tensile Strength

KROMOTAN ROUND, CHARLOTTE ROUND, PATENT SOLID ROUND, TWISTED ROUND

Made in a variety of sizes to fulfill every textile need. The scientific tanning of choice center hides is your assurance Charlotte Round Belting will deliver greater power efficiency and for a longer period.



CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

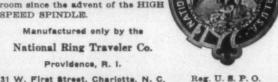
Charlotte Belt Dressing lengthens the USEFUL life of belts.

# WENTWO

**Double Duty Travelers** 

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the National Ring Traveler Co. Providence, R. I.



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CALGON

The Only Complete Water Normalizer

Chemicals, Oils, Soaps

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories Incorporated

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

USED IN

PLACE OF

FIRE BRICK



last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for auotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO. Hartsville, S. C.

# Slo-Flo Textile Lubricants

Reduces lubrication cost and insures longer life of machinery. Will not corrode bearings.

Won't spatter or "throw off" and stain goods. Easily spotted out.

Withstands heat and will not thin out. Easy to apply.

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#### P. J. Wood Joins Royce Chemical Co.

The Royce Chemical Company has announced that P. J. Wood, formerly vice-president of the Oriental Silk Printing Company, Paterson, N. J., has joined its staff. Mr. Wood will devote all his time and effort to the New England territory both in marketing and service to the textile industry in that section.

Mr. Wood brings to this work good training and back-



P. J. Wood

ground of experience. He is a graduate of Leeds Boys Modern School and the University of Leeds. His apprenticeship was served with the Bradford Dyers Association. For three years he was chief chemist of the American Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, Hawthorne, N. J., and following this he was superintendent for two years of the Peerless Finishing Company, Nyack, N. Y. For a period of twenty years Mr. Wood was vice-president of the

Oriental Silk Printing Company, Paterson, N. J., in full charge of all its operations. During the past few years Mr. Wood planned, installed and set into operation two new dye houses and finishing plants, one for the Mt. Hope Finishing Company, North Dighton, Mass., and the other for Stonecutter Mills Company, Spindale, N. C.

Mr. Wood is a charter member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He was president of this organization for two years, from 1930-1932, and was the first chairman of the New York Section. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, and a director of the U.S. Textile Institute for Research. He is also a life member of the Chemists Club of New York City, and a member of the Hamilton Club, Paterson, N. J. In addition he has the distinction of being a member of the Colorists Club of Providence and New York City.

#### Institute Launches Undertaking To Find New **Uses for Cotton**

The Mellon Institute for Industrial Research's undertaking to find new uses for cotton and its products is getting under way.

Commissioned by the Cotton Research Foundation of Memphis, Tenn., to delve into possibilities for extending the uses of the South's traditional crop in an effort to compensate dwindling world markets, the Institute, under the direction of Edward R. Weidlin, has already selected two of six research scientists to conduct the investiga-

The names of the scientists have not been revealed, according to Institute policy, and will not be until all six have been chosen.

In the \$10,000,000 Temple of Applied Science every

phase of the cotton-producing industry, from plow to loom, will be studied in order to increase consumption of the crop. The research will be directed toward new uses for both the cotton and its seed.

Prominent Southern cotton men have raised \$25,000 for the first year's research and additional sums will be raised as the investigation continues.

First weeks of the research will be devoted to compiling data and conducting intensive studies into already known phases of the cotton business and industry. Then the task of selecting the most likely project will be started, with a view to concentrating on one project at a time.

Arrangements for the ambitious research program were conducted by Everett Cook, chairman of the Cotton Research Foundation, of Memphis; W. H. Jasspon, president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and Oscar Johnston, Mississippi planter and vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

#### Carolina Mills Pay Dividends

The end of the first half-year brought disbursements of many thousands of dollars to holders of stocks of cotton textile manufacturing plants in the Carolinas, according to reports assembled from various sources.

South Carolina mills were particularly liberal in their payments to common stockholders in a number of instances, the reports showed.

The Gluck Mills paid dividends on common and preferred stocks aggregating \$24,750.

A dividend of 3 1-3 per cent, aggregating \$28,000, was paid by the Orr Cotton Mills on its preferred stock.

Holders of the new common stock of the Chiquola Manufacturing Company received a \$2 payment, the total disbursed being \$35,000.

A 25-cent dividend was paid on the common stock of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company.

The Brandon Corporation paid \$3 on its "A" stock. Holders of the Clifton Mills' common stock received \$4 in a half-year dividend payment.

The D. E. Converse Company also paid \$4 to holders of its common stock.

A cash dividend of \$2 and a special dividend of \$10 in 6 per cent preferred stock was paid on the common stock of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company.

New common stock of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company received a dividend of \$1.

A disbursement of \$3 was made to holders of the common stock of the Monarch Mills.

The Spartan Mills Company paid \$4 to its common stockholders.

Brokers and dealers in textile mill stocks at Charlotte said reports of other dividend disbursements by plants in the Carolinas were being received each day, reflecting the improvement in the past year or two.

One of the largest totals disbursed, according to available reports, was \$59,000, which was paid by the Gossett chain of mills in South Carolina to its stockholders. The cempany paid \$1.25 per share on its common stock, a total of \$48,000, and also paid \$3.50 on the preferred stock.

# Wouldn't You Call This ECONOMY

large Southern mill, formerly using approximately 12,000 Pickers in 22 months reduces the number to 3,000 in the same period, under the same conditions, after adopting—



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#### Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Activity that developed in cotton gray goods sales amounted to only a fraction of production.

Some easiness developed late in the week following the slump in cotton and prices on leading constructions were marked down ½ of a cent under closing levels of the previous week.

Sheetings, drills and osnaburgs were quiet, but prices showed little change on the week. Demand for fine goods was quite active, especially for late deliveries, but actual business was small owing to higher prices demanded by mills for last-quarter shipments. Considerable business was written on fancy cotton dress goods for the next spring season.

Finished goods markets were quiet. Prices were easier on bleached muslins, tickings and on some work clothing fabrics. Percales sold in small volume. Sheets and pillow cases were quiet but steady.

Carded broadcloths continued strong. There were bids in the market for the popular constructions at ½c under asking prices, but mills refused them. A few second hand goods were on offer, but sold only in a small way, the 36½-inch 5-yard 80x60s going for 6½c and the 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s 8¾c. Mills at the week-end were quoting the 36½-inch 5.10-yard 80x56s at 6½c.

Some small sales of three-leaf twills were put through, the 39-inch 4.25-yard 68x76s selling at 8½c.

Rayon yarns continued to sell in good volume, with mills sold solidly ahead for weeks. Rayon cloths were seasonally low. Some business was done on hosiery at the higher prices recently established. Wool goods markets showed considerable improvement as the cloak and suit trade started to buy fabrics for the fall and winter season.

| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s    | 47/8 |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s    | 51/4 |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s     | 63/8 |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s      | 83/8 |
| Tickings, 8-ounce               | 18   |
| Denims                          | 15   |
| Brown sheetings, Standard       | 10   |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s | 81/4 |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard         | 10   |
| Dress ginghams                  | 16   |
| Staple ginghams                 | 12   |

#### J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

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### Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ordinary quality cotton sale yarns continue in supply on the basis of at least a cent below the rates shown in the published lists, with some buyers claiming they have received offers at prices still lower. For example, ordinary 20s-2 carded warps are said to have been offered in small lots at 28 cents. Most sellers are quoting 301/2 cents. It is reported that a good grade of 10s-1 cones has been sold at 241/2 cents, whereas most of the larger suppliers quote 26 cents. Some yarns of undisclosed origin in this count is said to have been offered as low as 231/2 cents.

It is evident from the foregoing that new buying falls considerably short of stimulating acceptance of higher prices at present, despite a limited degree of genuine improvement in buyers' interest in yarns. However, the comment is made that at this season of the year, time is on the side of the sellers, the majority of whom seem to be in a position to wait for acceptance of prices nearer their liking.

The average quantity of yarn inquired for has increased slightly since last week. Buyers who in June inquired for nominal quantities are now asking prices on lots of 25,000 pounds and upward.

Viewed from the broader aspect, the sale yarn outlook is said to be encouraging. General business activity is now seen to be sustained at a higher level than was expected for July. Labor and other difficulties are being minimized and yarn distributors are encouraged accord-

Distributors report that they have done better than they expected during the first half of this month and generally it is agreed that that while new buying has been erratic, inquiries show a definite enlargement of buyers' interest and shipments against existing contracts remain eminently satisfactory, as does also the ability of customers to pay their bills.

| Southern Sing  | le Skeins    | Two-Ply Plush Grade         |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 88             | 0.5          | 128 28                      |
| 0s             |              |                             |
| 28             | 00           | 4.0                         |
| 48             | 0011         | 00                          |
| s              |              | 308 36                      |
| S              |              | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply  |
|                | 331/2        | Duck Tarns, s, 4 and 5-ply  |
| S              |              | 88 261/                     |
| S              | 41           | 108 27                      |
|                |              | 128 271/                    |
| Southern Sing  | ale Warps    | 148 28                      |
|                |              | 168 29                      |
| 8              |              | 208 31                      |
| 8              | 26           |                             |
| 8              | 0.010        | Carpet Yarns                |
| 8              |              |                             |
| S              |              | Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and    |
| 8              |              | 4-ply 24                    |
|                | 331/2        | Colored strips, 8s, 3 and   |
| 8              | 41           | 4-ply 261                   |
|                |              | White carpets, 8s, 3 and    |
| Southern Two-  |              | 4-ply 25                    |
| warp           | 18           | Part Waste Insulating Yarns |
| 8              | 251/6        |                             |
| 8              | 26           | 8s, 1-ply 23                |
| S              |              | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 234      |
| S              | 281/2        | 10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 241/    |
| 8              | 30           | 12s, 2-ply 25               |
| 8              | 32           | 16s, 2-ply 26               |
| 8              | 32           | 20s, 2-ply 29               |
| 8              | 34           | 30s, 2-ply 34               |
| 8              | 40           |                             |
| S              | 43           | Southern Frame Cones        |
| Southern Two-  | Div Skeine   | 8s 251 <sub>7</sub>         |
| Searment ( WO. | I I) OKCIIIS | 108 26                      |
| 8              | 251/4        | 128 264                     |
| 8              | 26           | 148 27                      |
| 8              | 0.011        | 168 271                     |
| 8              | 0.0          | 208 281                     |
| S              |              | 228 293                     |
| g              |              | 248                         |
| 8              |              | 248                         |
| 8              |              | 288                         |
| 8              |              | 308 33                      |
| 0              | 49           | 260 26                      |

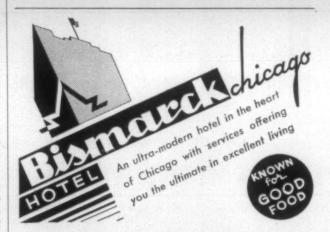
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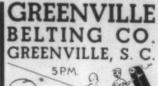
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MIDDLE AGED MAN WANTS POSITION—Seven years' experience as Cotton Mill Bookkeeper and Office Accountant. Can give best of references. Employed part time by small bank, Address "H," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as head overhauler in large mill or chain of mills. Best of references. F. N. Morgan, Post, Texas.

#### English Wages Less, Hours More

In the majority of British industries average weekly earnings are from one-half to two-thirds as large as weekly earnings in the same industries in the United States, while the number of hours worked per week in the British industries is from 20 per cent to 50 per cent greater than in this country, according to a study of workers earnings and hours in Great Britain by the National Industrial Conference Board.

#### Allis-Chalmers To Spend \$3,000,000 for Expansion

Milwauwee, Wis. — Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has defi-nitely decided to spend between \$3,-000,000 and \$4,000,000 on plant expansion and improvement this year, Gen. Otto Falk, board chairman, said recently. First step and only one, definitely decided upon so far, he stated, is reconditioning of the West Allis boiler house at a cost of about \$800,000. It is tentatively proposed to spend about \$1,000,000 at La Crosse and between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 for additional production of farm tractors, new machinery and equipment in West Allis or at some other company plant, new machinery will increase the total amount to be expended. Definite decision is expected soon.

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30-F. & J. Dry Tape Drive Tire Cord Ring Twisters, 51/2" ga., 41/2" ring, 132 sp.

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against 1,735,873 square yards last year. For the first five months the figure is 14,465,261 square yards, against 7,485,191 square yards.

So far as rayon mixture piece goods exports are concerned, the monthly total was somewhat lower at 2,780,300 square yards, against 3,-083,925 square yards. The cumulative months total is 15,308,402 square yards, compared with 15,558,-845 square yards.

#### Foreign Trade Gains

Washington, D. C.—The Commerce Department said foreign trade with all geographical divisions increased during the first five months of this year.

For the period, exports aggregated \$1,271,287,000, compared with \$969,-268,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Imports were set at \$1,097,897,000 and \$973,432,000, respectively.

Of the exports this year, \$483,865,000 went to Europe. Imports from Europe totalled \$367,941,000.

Although smaller in volume, trade with Canada and South America increased sharply.

#### **British Textile Trade Executive** Here

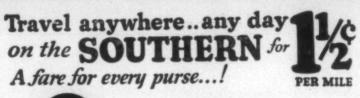
Norman L. Pearse, Manchester, England, is on a tour of the cotton country, making a survey of the new crop and helping to acquaint American cotton men with foreign spinners' problems in dealing with United States growths. Mr. Pearse is general secretary of the International Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, with its home office at Manchester.

## Union Special Starts Work On

Chicago.-Work has been started on a three-story and basement addition to the Union Special Machine Company plant located across from the Merchandise Mart. This unit will cost approximately \$150,000.

#### Imports More Rayons

Imports of woven rayon tissues into South Africa in 1936 totalled 31,598,197 yards, against 28,933,994 yards in 1935. Japan exported to South Africa in 1936 14,269,478 square yards, against 12,751,249 square yards, while the United Kingdom sent 12,434,599 square yards, including mixtures, against 8,661,569 square yards.





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#### SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

#### Britain's Exports of Rayon Yarn and Fabrics Increase

London.-New headway is being made in export markets by British rayon yarn and fabric houses, but a slight drop is recorded in shipments in rayon mixture cloths, according to official figures from the Board of Trade. May exports of singles yarn and straw amounted to 1,234,447 pounds, as compared with 585,984 pounds in May last year, bringing the total for the first five months of the year to 4,323,951 pounds, against 2,-569,640 pounds in the same months of 1936 and 3,901,000 pounds in

Exports of 100 per cent rayon tissues during May were almost doubled at 3,436,318 square yards,

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#### Activities of the Textile Foundation

(Continued from Page 6)

University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Dean Joseph H. Willits.

Evenness of Color in Dyeing Woven Fabrics. For many purposes, the matching of shades in dyed fabrics is an important industry problem, and in order to secure greater evenness and regularity, research was authorized. Laboratory work will be carried on in co-operation with the Society of Automotive Engineers and interested branches of the textile industry.

Textile Design as an Occupation. A manuscript prepared in co-operation with the Federated Council on Art Education and the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, was printed and copies distributed.

Research Reports. A list and description of available reports made by Foundation research fellows was printed and distributed to applicants, and as a result, several hundred requests have been received for reprints of the reports. The pamphlet also contains a list of depository libraries where the reports may be examined.

The Disposal and Recovery of Textile Wastes. Six research fellows were appointed to work on this problem at Chapel Hill and Greensboro, North Carolina, under the direction of officials of the University of North Carolina. Fundamental research is being carried on in the laboratories of the University, and practical applications are studied on a plant scale at Greensboro.

Research Fellowships. During the year, ten research fellows were engaged in studying a number of textile problems, such as: Biochemical Research on Silk; Microbiology of Textile Fibres; Elastic and Plastic properties of textile and the development of a photo-electric spectrophotometer for color analysis. Progress reports are published in Textile Research, and reprints are distributed to applicants.

#### Cotton Prospects

(Weekly Letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter)

If market precedent is maintained, the trade for the next few weeks will concentrate its attention to a large extent on crop potentialities, based on the estimate from the Crop Reporting Board placing the acreage planted and to be planted this season at approximately 34,192,000 acres, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the acreage of last season, revised figures being 30,960,000 acres.

Judged by the action of the market and the renascence of bullish sentiment, the figures were well below trade expectations. In our letter last week we suggested that prevailing acreage ideas should be revised downward from the views recently current. We took this stand largely on the belief that the cotton areas of Texas and Oklahoma would fall below estimates that had been in recent circulation, one or two compilations, for example, placing the increase in Oklahoma at 15 to 16 per cent, whereas our advices indicated a gain of only about 3 per cent, a figure corroborated by the Crop Reporting Board in its release recently.

If the average crop estimators pursue their traditional course, they will adopt a bald mathematical formula which would assume that an increase of 10.4 per cent in acreage would mean an increase of 10.4 per cent in production. In other words, they would add to the crop of approximately 12,400,000 bales last season an increase of 10.4 per cent for a crop of about 13,700,000 bales. This to some would be a maximum assumption, as the point would be made that a yield per acre of 197.6 pounds was unusually large, and this season an eye should be kept open for depredations by the weevil.

As we have so often warned our readers in the past, we do not issue crop estimates. In adhering to this policy, we should not regard it as a violation to indulge in tentative calculation as to yield possibilities, particularly as we feel that there is warrant for this process if based on logical premises. We herewith give below a picture of potentialities and our basis for same.

Last season total ginnings expressed in terms of equivalent 500-pound bales totalled 12,398,882 bales, or let us say 12,400,000 round numbers. This small production was not due to acreage restriction, as the area of 30,960,000 will testify. The poor showing came as a result of the exceptionally low yield per acre of Texas, 119 pounds, and Oklahoma 60 pounds per acre. Texas ginnings were 2,825,000 bales, and the Oklahoma crop was 289,000 bales. If the promise that existed at the end of June last year had been maintained, the combined yield of Texas and Oklahoma could have been at least 1,500,000 bales larger than the actual outturn.

In the tentative calculation we are making, we assume that Texas and Oklahoma which now have a much better foundation than existed a year ago will produce, based on no acreage increase whatsoever, at least 1,500,000 bales above their production last season. Let us go further and assume that the rest of the belt, despite a more propitious early outlook, with heavier fertilization and superior cultivation, turns out the same yield per acre as last season.

Thus we would have a crop of 12,400,000 bales plus 1,500,000 for the Texas-Oklahoma increment, or 13,900,-000 bales.

Then add to this total 10 per cet for acreage increase and we get a yield result of about fifteen and a quarter million bales.

Of course we expect no one to accept this presentation as a picture of even approximate yield indications. It does, however, in our opinion, present an excellent basis for calculations. Subtraction of several hundred thousand bales could be made for weevil damage, in case it develops, and still leave a prospect for fourteen and a half million bales. On the other hand, a propitious season in the remainder of July and August could raise the prospect to more than fifteen and a half million.

In setting forth this statistical venture, we recommend it only as an assemblage to be kept in mind as the season progresses. Unquestionably the fact that the acreage figures were below trade expectations will provide a temporary psychological stimulus that may disclose the scarcity of contracts incident to this stage of the season. If further incitement is required, this may be provided by reports of weevil ravages. We believe, however, that this pest will have to get exceedingly busy to impair the yield to such an extent that it will occasion anxiety over the requirements for American cotton during the coming season.



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# Visiting The Mills

#### By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

#### Dennison, Tex.-Dennison Cotton Mills

This is a small but pretty mill with 16,180 spindles and 386 looms, making ducks. The officials are: E. Munson, president; J. R. Handy, secretary; H. N. Bodkin, treasurer; R. B. Hutchinson, cotton buyer, and H. G. Edmiston, superintendent. Mr. Edmiston has been here since 1914.

C. B. Brady, overseer carding, came here from Mooresville, N. C., in 1916; W. M. Burden, overseer spinning,



Left to Right—H. G. Edmiston, Superintendent; Sidney Tiptón, Office; W. E. Crouch, Cloth Room; B. G. Hargrove, Weaver; W. M. Burden, Spinner.

has been here since 1916; so has W. G. Hargrove, overseer weaving; W. E. Couch is overseer of the cloth room; S. S. Swanson, master mechanic, was seriously ill; A. Burke, yardman, has been here since 1918.

#### A Fine Ball Team

Dennison Mill has a fine ball team; W. I. Boatwright is business manager and C. R. Smith is team manager; their record for last year was 16 games won out of 20 played.

Dennison is only three or four miles from the Oklahoma line, so we drove across to the first town, just to see how Oklahoma looked. Didn't see much difference in that and Texas, but we felt thrilled to be there and mailed some cards from that State to prove that we had been there.

#### Bonham, Tex.—Bonham Cotton Mills

More fine people at this place, and they, too, have long service records, proof of their loyalty and dependability. This mill has 16,200 spindles and 469 looms on sheeting and drills.

The 48 village houses are all nicely painted and have water, lights, baths and gas. There is no transient help. The mill started in 1900 and has two generations at work

Everything is nice and clean. New drawing and long draft spinning had just been added. Herbert A. Barrow, manager, has been here 15 years; his assistant, Herbert Gibson, 16 years; Harry McDowell, night superintendent, five years; L. B. McBride, carder and spinner, 17



Front Row, Left to Right—Herbert A. Burrow, Manager; Mrs. Fletcher, Office; Dixon Wyles, Master Mechanic; A. J. Long, Overseer Weaving.

Back Row, Left to Right—Basil Gibson, Assistant Manager; J. H. Broyles, Overseer Cloth Room; L. B. McBride, Carder and Spinner.

years; Carl Whit, second hand in carding, 13 years; G. G. Powell, second hand in spinning, a long time; P. G. Long, overseer weaving, "washed up here" after the Galveston flood, 1901; J. H. Broyles, cloth room, 33 years; Dixon Wyles, master mechanic, 20 years; M. J. Smith, card grinder, 20 years; Henry Smith is machinist; Mrs. Fletcher, office lady.

# Malvern, Ark.—International Shoe Co. The Mill That Deserves a Blue Ribbon

What a surprise we had here! An absolutely modern mill, perfectly clean in every department, and the coolest we had ever visited. This mill has the Carrier system of humidifying, which cools the mill in summer to 10 degrees less than outside temperature and heats the plant in winter. It was a hot day, but not a soul was perspiring; everybody delightfully cool and working in comfort far greater than they could find outside, even in the shade. In the terrible heat wave of 1930, outside temperature

was 114 and inside the mill it was 88. How is that for a cool mill?

L. L. Brown, manager, helped to design and build this mill, which started up in 1929 with 15 per cent experienced help, taught 85 per cent local residents to operate the machines and 50 per cent of the first operatives are still on the job.

Cotton starts in at one end of the mill, which is only one story, and comes out at the other end in the finished product without necessitating one back track. There has never been a more perfectly arranged plant; the machinery is the best—Barber-Colman spooling and warping, long draft spinning; good cotton is used and the work runs perfectly good.

The product is varied weights of canvas for shoes. Every eighth pair of shoes worn in the U. S. is lined with goods made by the International Shoe Company (head-quarters in St. Louis, Mo.), which has 45 shoe factories, one rubber heel plant and five tanneries, two of which are in North Carolina.

A factory for making the famous "light tread" tennis shoes is located at Hanibal, Mo., birthplace of Mark Twain.

#### Something New Under the Sun

The most unique and convenient method we have ever seen employed is working here for the comfort and health of battery fillers. No cumbersome boxes to push—no loads to carry in aprons. The boxes are light and are on stands that are light. These stands are the exact height of a platform at end of mill that holds the filling boxes, properly labeled, which have been filled in the spinning room by doffers and ready to use.

When in need of filling, the battery filler only has to take the light empty box from stand and slide—not lift—a ready filled box of the right kind on to the carrier. There is no stooping, hence no "round shoulders." No lifting, so no tired backs. I wish every mill had this same method for battery fillers, and D. W. Lance, overseer of weaving, is to be congratulated on this splendid arrangement.

#### Something Else in This Room To Think About

This mill makes its own "burlap" or wrappings for the bales of canvas cloth. Soiled filling or any imperfect filling is woven into this goods. I asked Mr. Lance if this method was economical and he said "Theoretically, one might answer 'No,' but practically 'Yes.'" They have found this a very satisfactory method for saving soiled and bad yarns of any kind and it is a good idea to pass along.

#### No Mill Village

There is no mill village here but there is something else to make golf lovers rejoice, and that is a 50-acre golf course joining the mill grounds. This is one of the nicest nine-hole courses we have seen and is the pride of Super-intendent Brown and all the overseers who have a great time playing. People from the pretty town of Malvern often come out to join in the sport.

#### Mr. Brown's Home

This is a marvelously beautiful home, where we were all invited to "five o'clock tea" and enjoyed the hospitality of Manager and Mrs. L. L. Brown and Superintendent and Mrs. H. D. Lockman,

It was a terrible disappointment to find that pictures taken here were no good—due to a bad film. Next time we'll take a supply of good old Charlotte films along and we know we will get good pictures.

J. H. Darby, a section man in spinning room, used to be at Belton, S. C. In fact, we found a lot of mill men out here from the two Carolinas.

#### A Fine String Band

This mill has a fine string band that is in great demand for social functions. "Casey Jones" plays violin and his sons, Leon and Andrew Wilson, guitars; Albert Allison a tenor banjo and E. T. Reynolds, overseer, works magic with a plain old washboard, winning many compliments and much applause. There is a lot of musical talent among the people of Southern cotton mills, many of whom broadcast over radio.

#### The Key Men

L. L. Brown is superintendent and general manager; H. D. Lockmon, superintendent; Vance Jennings, E. T. Reynolds and R. M. Atcherly are overseers of carding and spinning; D. W. Lance and R. M. Brady, overseers of weaving; John A. Davis, overseer of the cloth room; J. W. Keith, timekeeper.

Other live wires, second hands and section men, all taking our Textile Bulletin, are Ray Henard, L. C. Sammons, G. W. Miller, Elvin Morgan, Lewis Scott, Wm. Henry Bennett, Jessie Elbert Grissom, Austin Arlin Albey, Bryant William Wood, Harry Ford Tooley, Cord Varriss Allison, Charlie Henry Hanold, Noah Scott Tripp, Geo. Vernon Spencer, Henry Richard Graves, Mike Cager Fite, J. H. Darby.

We have never had a more delightful visit than at this plant; Mr. Brown and all the overseers were as nice to us as could be and we were sorry to leave. Mrs. Brown is a perfect hostess and the dainty canipes, iced tea and other cold drinks served to us in her home were delicious. It was a real treat to have the pleasure of meeting her and Mrs. Lockmon, who helped her serve.

#### Hot Springs, Ark.—A Cold Bath

We spent a week-end here on the shores of Lake Hamilton and the rest of our crowd, along with others, had quite an adventure. A Mr. Parker from Little Rock, Miss Ruth Ackridge of Mobile, Ala., Ben C. Thomas and wife all went motor boating riding. On the return to the dock they had to walk a pontoon (swinging) bridge from the dock to short, which was about 20 feet.

Mr. Parker in front, Miss Ackridge following him, then came Ben and Mae. The bridge got to swimming, Mr. Parker started to fall, Ruth made a grab at him and became overbalanced; Ben grabbed at her and started over, Mae tried to stop him and they all fell over in six feet of cold water, about one second apart, for all the world like frogs jumping from a log.

# Southern Sources of Supply

#### For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Totte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

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C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 422, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

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(Continued from Page 4)

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Where possible goggles should be provided and worn, particularly in chipping or grinding operation. This is possible and necessary. Scuffling, playing, running or throwing object should not be permitted. Employees should be instructed to angle air hose instead of blowing square against loom, care being exercised not to blow material toward other employees. Employee should be given definite area and equipment to tend. No "scotching" should be permitted except by permission of overseer. If lighting poor, or other poor physical conditions such should be reported to superintendent. Employee should be instructed proper position when doing repair work that is likely to create flying material, employees should be instructed to watch out for his fellow workman in such operations. Air hose should never be used to clean lint from clothing or person-this practice has blinded and deafened many people in recent years. Particles in eye should never be removed except by a doctor. Eye injuries and all injuries should be promptly reported to overseer.

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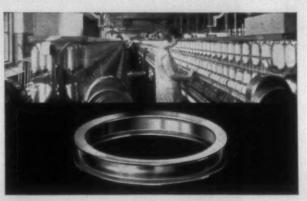
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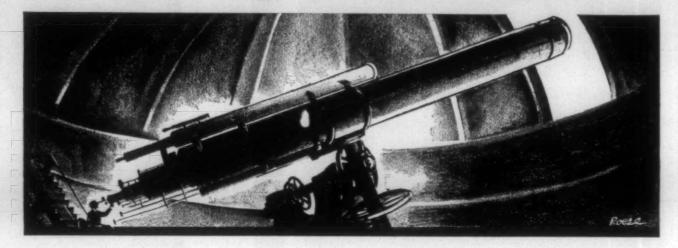
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Cyanamid offers the same efficient cooperation in the use of its comprehensive line of SIZING COMPOUNDS, PENETRANTS, WETTING AGENTS, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS, TAPIOCA FLOUR, SAGO FLOUR, GUMS, WAXES, WOOL GREASE, PIGMENTS and FILLERS.

In addition to its own full line of Textile Specialties, Cyanamid also continues the sale of those of the former Chas. H. Stone, Inc., and H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., including the well known "Victoria" line of oils and softeners.



#### **AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

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